Spirt of Jefferson.

BY JAMES W. BELLER.

ON MAIN ST., CORNER ROOM OLD "VALLEY Spirit of Jefferson," is published every Morning, at \$2.00 in advance - \$2.50 if paid he year - or \$3.00 if not paid until after the

n of the year. To Clubs.—Six copies of the Spirit of Jefferson e sent to one office for TEN DOLLARS in ad-which reduces the subscription to only one R SIXTY-SIX CENTS PER COPY—making it the PEST PAPER IN VIRGINIA.

To paper discontinued, except at the option of until arrearages are paid. Subscriptions han a year, must in all cases be paid in advance. Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of the first three insertions, and is for each continuance. Those not marked on nuscript for a specified time, will be inserted to be inserted to the first three inserted in made to those who advertise by the year.

ollowing gentlemen have kindly consented to act us for our paper, and will forward money for sub-ns, &c., or receive any additional names to our can be procured. The present is a favorable vancing our enterprise, and we hope those who an interest in its success, will give us their aid.

STEPHENS, Harpers-Ferry; Wilson, do
on Staley, Shepherdstown; or James Bunn, Elk Branch;

RONEMOUS OF ADAM LINK, Sen., Union School gr E. Moorg, Old Farnace; И. Smith or W. J. Воджиль, Smithfield; TI. SMITHOW W. J. DARWEILE, SHINDLEY, FINA RELLY, Summit Point; FIIN DREW or S. HEFLEROWER, Kabletown; I. J. JANNEY or LEONARD JONES, Wade's Depot; in ISLER OF THOS. W. REYNOLDS, BETTYVILLE; A. GASTLEMAN, Smicker's Ferry; TIMBERLANE OF J. O. COYLE, Brucetown, Fred-

RY F. BAKER, Winehester; WM. HARMON OF WM. G. CATLETT, Bath,

WM. HARMHON OF WM. G. CATLETT, Bath, in county;

II LIKENS, Martinsburg;

III LIKENS, Martinsburg;

III LIKENS, Martinsburg;

III ERENT, Hillsborough, Loudoun county;

A. STEPHENSON, Upperville, Fanquier county;

III INTERPRETATION OF MARKET COUNTY;

III I. JORDAN OF W. BEAR, LUTRY, Page COUNTY;

III I. JORDAN OF W. BEAR, LUTRY, Page COUNTY;

ANDREW KEYSER, HOPE Mills, do

III ALL, GRAVES, Markesville, do

III ALL, GRAVES, Markesville, do

III KITE, Honeyville, do

IN TROOK, Cedar Point, do

IN TROOK, Grove Hill, do

IN STROIL, Grove Hill, do

IN STROILS, Grove Hill, do

IN STROILS, WINSON, Ninevalle, Warren county;

AN JOHNSON, Ninevah, Warren county; o. S. CALVERT, New-Market, Shenandouh of L.P. STONE, Waterford, Londoun county; W. Massey, White Post, Clarke county; W. TERNER, Front Royal, Warren county

Bath, Berkeley Springs, Virginia.

Cofference & Coss, PAVILION HOTEL.

S celebrated Bathing and Watering place, now ready for the reception of company. de amply for 150 persons in the most com-

ition to their well known Boarding House ave leased the PAVILION HOTEL, ocor the last few years by Col. STROTHER, as the Gustin property,) which has been ed and in which many valuable improvehave been made. The location of those dings, and the easy access from them to es' as well as the Gentlemen's Baths ren se decidedly preferable to any other esent in the town, and more especially for ls, each house opening into Bath Square, in tifty to one hundred feet of the main ig Spring and Baths.

public may rest assured that the con ests will receive our never-tiring efforts, who are acquainted with us, will we e sufficient guarantee to receive a continu

"onage. ohn's Run, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railis the stopping point for this place-distance we miles, over a newly graded road. have engaged the services of a first-rate f Coaches, with careful drivers and good who will carry then over the road with

ford Water, fresh from the Springs, for the modation of their Boaders. nd of good Music is engaged for the season. ommunications to the subscribers will be ly attended to.

6, 1848-3m HANNONDALE SPRINGS.

IS favorite resort, for the invalid as well as e pleasure-seeking votary, is now open for ception of the public. To the citizens of on, nothing is needed in commendatio tractiveness of the location-the beauty of ed and picturesque scenery—or the medi-

most ample preparations have been made amodate all who may patronize these GS the present season, in a manner equal of any other watering place in Vir-The Proprietor returns his acknowledg-those who so liberally patronized him season, and hopes they may seek out

VNONDALE as a resort for the present. otice will be given hereafter as to the f holding the public Balls. The proprietor will run a fine Coach to and

e Springs to Charlestown, every day on the of the cars from Baltimore and Winches-

Ann.-\$9 first week, \$8 second, or \$30 per JOHN J. ABELL. ie 6, 1848-3m.

GALVANIC BATTERIES.

IE subscriber, by purchase of the Patentee, become the owner of the right to the sale se in the State of Virginia, of Coad's patent ved GRADUATED GALVANIC BAT-Y, and INSULATED POLES, for medical

er purposes. ne thirty or forty counties and cities have disposed of to practitioners and othersne remaining territory is now offered for sale ghts of such extent as may suit purchasers. sicians or others, wishing to engage in the these Rights, either on commission, or for own account, should make immediate Practitioners, family or county Right, had as well as others, with the instrument Patentee's price. Any one engaging in the nities of realizing desirable profits.

dress, post-paid, with Refere WM. CLARKE. inchester, May 9, 1848.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

IE subscriber is anxious topurchase alarge number of Negroes, of both sexes, sound and Persons having Negroes to dispose of, nd it to their interest to give him a call beelling, as he will pay the very highest cash

can be seen at the Berkeley Courts, at Marorg, on the second Monday, and at Berryville fourth Monday in each month, and usualhis residence in Charlestown. letters addressed to him will be promptly ded to. WILLIAM CROW. harlestown, Dec. 3, 1847-tf.

SERVANT WANTED.

WISH to hire a Servant Woman, accustomed to house-work. ROBERT G. McPHERSON. uly 4, 1848-30.

OPEQUON WOOLLEN FACTORY.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Berkeley, Jefferson and Frederick counties, and the public generally, that he intends carrying on the above establishment in all its various branches, and is now ready for receiving work, such as Carding Wool into Rollsand Dressing Cloths to order, which he pledges himself shall be done in the very best manner.

He will receive Wool to manufacture into Broad or Narrow Cloths, Fulled and Plaid Linseys, Tweeds, Cassinetts, Blanketing, Counter-panes and Carpeting; or will exchange the above articles for Wool on the most arcommodatno terms.

Having employed an experienced workman to conduct the concern, he feels confident of giving full satisfaction to all who may favor him with heir custom.

For the convenience of persons at a distance Wool will be received and returned when Carded (the weather permitting,) at the following places: At Aldridge's (Cameron's) Depot, Giot. H. Beck-with's Store, Smithfield, and at Lectow) on Tuesday; and at Boyd's Store, Bunker's Hill, Capt Seaman's Store, and at Wysong's Store in Darks-

ville, on Friday of each week.

JAMES C. WHITEHILL. Opequon Mills, April 25, 1848—3m.
P. S. I will at all times pay the highest market price for all kinds of Grain.
F. C. W.

WE HEIVE OW A H.

THE undersigned has removed his Tailoring Establishment to the Room recently occupied by Mr. John Donavin as a Hat Store, two doors West of Capt. Sappington's Hotel, where he will, as heretofore, carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches. He has always on hand a variety of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which he is determined to sell on the most ac ommodating terms, for each, or to prefetual cusomers on short credit.

It needs no apology to say that herefolore there has been too little cash and too mach credit. I am determined that no man shall complain of my prices when the cash is offered-therefore if you want to save money, call at James Clothier's Tailoring and Clothing Establish-1 would most respectfully return my sincere

thanks to the citizens of Charlestown and the surrounding country, for the very liberal eucourage ment extended to me, and earnestly solicit a continuance, assuring all, that if promptness and attention to business, and a desire to please, shall merit any thing, I am determined not to be lack-ing in my efforts to give general satisfaction. JAMES CLOTHIER. Charlestown, April 25, 1848.

SAPPINGTON'S HOTEL.

ROM the liberal encouragement extended to the proprietor, he has been induced to add to his establishment Ten new and very commodious rooms; he is therefore prepared to entertain in a very comfortable manner many more visiters and the same of accommodating guests has been boarders than heretofore,—and while he continued to keep his house in the same style, hopes to boarders than heretofore, -and while be continues merit and receive the same generous share of pubic natronage.

He further promises, that his Table shall be supplied as usual, with all the delicacies of our va-rious seasons, and his Bar shall always be sup-plied with the best Wines, Brandies, Goreign and Domestic) and other Liquors of superior quality He has also erected additional stalls to his sta ole, where an abundant supply of Hay, Oats and

Hacks, Carriages, Buggies and careful Drivers, always ready for the accommodation of visit-November 19, 1847.

DEARER O VARED.

ILLIAM ANDERSON returns his acknow ledgments to the citizens of Charlestown and of the County generally, for the lilloral patronage extended towards him, since the opening of Establishment in this place. For the future, the most active exertions will be used to render entire satisfaction to all who may desire as menentoes for their friends, either

Monuments, Tombs, Head and FOOT STONES,

or any other article pertaining to this line. quality and price shall not be surpassed by any ther establishment in this section of the country. All articles will be delivered without cost to the purchaser, and at the risk of the Manufacturer. A continuance of the public's patronage is renectfully solicited. on Main street, adjoining the Cabinet Factory of the Messrs. Starry, and opposite the Charlestown, April 11, 1848-6m

NEW HARDWARE STORE. THE undersigned would respectfully inform their friends of Jefferson and the adjoining counties, and all who may call on them, that they are now prepared to offer low an Entire New Stock of Hardware, which has been selected with the greatest care, from the European and American Manufacturers. Their Stock, in part, comprises the following

articles, viz: Knives, Scissors, Needles, Razors Saws, Axes, Files, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, Screws, Guns, Curtain Bands, Tea Trays, Fire Irons, Cast Pots, Ovens, Kettles, Spades, Shovels, Scittles, Rakes, Forks, Chains, Nails, Iron, Steel, Tin, Wire, Copper, Zinc, Lead, Lead Pipe, Pumps, Hydraulic Rams, &c.; Stover, Grates, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Harness and Saddlery Mountings; Eliptic Springs and Axles, warranted; Patent Leather, Painted Cloth, Coach Lace, Lamps, Hubs, Bows, Hub-bands, Mallable Castings, and all Goods usually kept in Hardware Stores, which we offer wholesale and retail at our new Granite front Ware-houses, sign of the Gilt Plane, at the Southeast corner of Bridge and High streets. Entrance, first door from the corner in either street.

MUNCASTER &: IFODGE.

Georgetown, D. C., March 7, 1848-1y. REMOVAL.

HE undersigned has removed his Confec-L tionary and Grocery Establishment to the louse recently occupied by Mr. John Brook as a Saddler's Shop, one door east of Certer's Hotel. He has just received a fresh supply of

Groceries and Confectionary, which he will sell at very low rates for cash. He respectfully solicits a call from the public,

assuring them that he will sell as low as any other house in the county. JOSHUA RILEY. N. B.—Four or five genteel Boarders can be ccommodated on good terms. Feb. 22, 1848.—tf.

JAMES MCSHERRY, ATTORNET AT LAW,

HARPERS-FERRY, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA PRACTISES in the County and Superior Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan and lerick Counties. Feb. 8, 1848—tf. Frederick Counties.

GEORGE W. RANSON,

Attorney at Law,
AS removed his Office to the building recent HAS removed his Omce to the days as a Sheriffs ly occupied by John R. Flagg as a Sheriffs Office, two doors East of the Bank. will attend the various Courts of Jefferson Berkeley, Frederick and Morgan Counties. April 4 1848 .- tf.

Cupping Instruments. VERY complete set of Reinbardt's make just A received and for sale by T. M. FLINT Druggist.

Poetical.

A PORTIC CONTRIBUTION.

The following letter was written by HIRAM ELLIS, Esq., President of the Shenandoah Manufacturing Conpany, near Harpers Ferry in this County, to his little daughter who resides at Manayunk, Pa. A friend, who was struck with their beautiful simplicity, and the forcible expression of the author's design, as connected with his parchtal struggle, has procured us a copy for publication. If we are at all a judge in the matter, we think the letter most creditable to the writer and that its publication will prove interesting to our readers:

HARPERS-FERRY. My lovely Jewel-Lucy Dear, I know you think it very queer, That your Papa should go away, From home so oft, and long should stay. But please, my girl, 'tis no romance, The weather's hot as South of France— The hills are high, the trees are small, Plenty of revis-grass none at all. The waters breaking through the mountains, low from a vast and distant fountain; There Shenardoah comes to embrace Sister Potonne at this place.

CHARLESTOWN. Here is the place where Justice reigns, Just mount the dome and view the plains; Lawyers and Doctors here do thrive, Two Printers also keep alive,

Broad Valleys fair the mounts between, Are shocked with grain or clothed in green-The Husbandmen with well tilled fields, Enjoy what hounteous nature yields. There's much of health and blissful ease-Profusion every heart to please, Sunchine and shade which all admire, And Woodland for a Winters fire.

Then men and maids, and children too, Are scattered all the Valley through; And every where as blithe and merry, As the good folks at Harpers-Ferry.

SHENANDOAR CITY. These Rocks and Hills, they are so fine, These Roces and Hais, they are so A part of them I would have mine— The River too, I'd make it yield More than the products of the field— I'd line its banks with various Mills, And make it turn their water wheels.

Instead of nurmuring over the rocks, Would make it saw the marble blocks; Should forge the Iron from the mine, And clothe the girls in dresses fine— Make household goods, and farmer's wear, And grind the grain the fields do bear.

Then books and libraries and news, And post and cap for dailey use; Paper as white as driven snow, On which the purest thoughts may flow, Should be made here at river side, By force of Shenandoah's tide.

And more than these the Valley people, More proud of Rivers than a Steeple, Would down its rivers make it carry, Their country produce to the Ferry; And fly their boats both to and fro, On which the traveller might go.

My Daughter, dear, these are the reasons, My Dangher, dear, these are the reasons;
But hope that you will join me here,
Before the close of the present year—
And now I hope Mama and you,
Will think me still both kind and true,
And thus I bul you brief adieu—
Your Fa YOUR FATHER

CHARLESTONN, July 15, 1818.

Miscellaneous. THE WANT OF THE TIMES.

BY DOCTOR CHANNING

But the worst sign is, the chaining down of lmost all the minds of a community to low pershable interests. It is a sad thought that the finite energies of the soul have no higher end han to cover the back, and fill the belly, and teep the caste in society. A few nerves, hardly isible on the surface of the tongue, create most of the endless stir around us. Undoubtedly, eating and drinking, dressing, house building, and easte-keeping, are matters not to be despised: nost of them are essential. But surely life has higher use than to adorn this body which is so oon to be weapt in grave-clothes, than to keep varm and flowing the blood which is soon to be old and stegnant in the tomb. I rejoice in the coundless activity of the age, and I expect much of it to be given to our outward wants. But over all this activity there should preside the rreat idea of that, which is alone ourselves, of he thinking immortal soul, of our supreme good, ur chief end, which is to bring out, cultivate, and perfect our highest powers, to become wise, poly, disinterested, noble beings; to unite ourelves to God by love and adoration, and to revere his image in his children. The vast activity of this age of which I have spoken, is too much confined to the sensual and material, to gain pleasure and show. Could this activity be swayed and purified by a noble aim, not a single con-fort of life would be retrenched, whilst its beauty and grace and interest would be unspeakably

increased. There is another dark feature of this age. the spirit of collision, contention, discord, which breaks forth in religion, in politics, in busness, in private affairs; a result and necessary ssue of the selfishness which prompts the endies activity of life. The mighty forces, which are this moment acting in society, are not and can-not be in harmony, for they are not governed by love. They jar; they are discordant. Life now has little music in it. It is not only in the field of battle that men fight. They fight on the exchange. Business is war, a conflict of skill, management, and too often fraud; to snatch the prey from our neighbor is the end of all this Religion is war; Christians, forsaking their one Lord, gather under various standards, to gain victory for their sects. Politics are war, breaking the whole people into fierce and unscrupulous parties, which forget their country in conflicts for office and power. The age needs nothing more than peace makers, men of serene, commanding virtue, to preach in life and word the gospel of human brotherhood, to allay the fires of jealousy and hate.

MAXIM OF MONEY. The art of living easily as to money, is to pitch our scale of living one degree below your means. Comfort and enjoyment are more dependent up on easiness in the detail of expenditure than upon one degree's difference in the scale. Guard against false associations of pleasure with expenditure—the notion that, because pleasure can purchased with money, therefore money cannot be spent without enjoyment. What a thing costs a man is no true measure of what it is worth to him; and yet how often is the appre-ciation governed by no other standard; as if there were a pleasure in mere expenditure itself. Let yourself feel a want before you provide against it. You are more assured that it is real want; and it is worth while to feel it a little, in order o feel the relief from it. When you are unde cided as to which of two courses you would like the best, choose the cheapest. This rule will not only save money, but save also a good deal of trifling indecision. Too much leisure leads to

A REASON FOR DISAPPEARANCE.—The Mr. E Cook, whose late sudden disappearance fro A. Cook, whose late sudden disappearance from Boston, with a large sum of money, as has been noticed by the papers is, we learn, a probable absconder, to parts unknown, with the sum of from the interior to go to Europe, and which will not be transmitted because the retallatory charge of 24 cents on each has not been tory charge of 24 cents on each has not been paid.

nass the time.

We have seen many instances of the ingenuity of ardent swains and tender maids, to Zach? overcome the obstacles which opposed their arriving at "perfect happiness"—if thee, by theby, not laid down on the maps, but supposed
by the printy of electing him tresident of the United to be somewhere near Gretna Green, but the States.

following story, from the "Ohio State Journal," beats our reckoning by considerable. Thus runs the tale in the "Journal :"

and by his counsel demanded the privilege to was deceived in supposing that the Whig party continuance of the measures. Being of this opinmade and provided. This, as there was no one to oppose, was gran-

ted, of course, and choice was made of the friend in attendance. No sooner were the proper ceremonies for the induction of the guardian into office complete, than the first act of the functionary was performed, by issuing an order to the Clerk of the Court to have have that license forth coming, instanter. As the legal obstacle was removed, this was done without hesitation; and in a few moments the loving candidate for nuptial joys was speeding on the wings of love, and on the back of a good horse, to the arms of

A happy and lasting honeymoon to the witty bridegroom! He's a keen chap, and must pros-

NEVER TREAT RELIGION LIGHTLY. Impress your mind with a reverence for all that is sacred. Let no wantonness of youthful spirits, no compliance with the intemperate mirth of others, ever betray you into profane sallies. Besides the guilt thereby incurred, nothing gives a more odious appearance of petulance to youth, than the refection of treating religion with levity. Instead of being an evidence of superior un-derstanding, it discovers a pert and shallow mind, which, vain of the first smatterings of knowlmankind revere. At the same time you are not to imagine that when exhorted to be religious, you are called upon to be more formal and solemn in your manners than others of the same years, or to crect yourselves into supercilious reprovers of those around. The spirit of true religion breathes gentleness and kindness. It is social, kind, cheerful-far removed from the gloom and illiberal superstition which clouds the brow, sharpens the temper, dejects the spirit, and teaches men to fit themselves for another world, by neglecting the concerns of this. Let your religion, on the contrary, connect preparation for Heaven with an honorable discharge of the du-ties of active his. Of such religion, discover on every proper occasion that you are not ashamed; but avoid making any necessary ostentation of it

before the wo

deserving chaps when they can't swim any long-When you've bin down twy'st Billy, and are ist off again, then comes the widder floatin' Why splatterdocks is nothin to it; and notwithstanding. along. Why splatterdocks is nothin to it; and a widder is the best of all life perservers when a man is a'most swamped and sinkin,' like you and

"Well I'm not partic'lar, not I, (replied Billy.) nor never was. I'd take a widder for my part if she's got the ding-bats, and never ask no question, I'm not proud-never was harrystocratic-I drinks with anybody, and don't care a dwho it is, and smokes all the cigars they give me, from toby up to harvanar. What's the of bein' stuck up stiff? It's my principle that other folks are neatly as good as me, if they're not constables nor aldermen: I can't stand them

sort. "No, Billy," said Nollekins, with an encouraging smile, "no Billy, such indiwidooals as them, don't know human natur."

Do SNAKES HISS?-This important question which agitated the newspaper world last summer, is satisfactorily solved in the following snake story, which we copy from the Boston Journal:

We yesterday reported the killing of a large snake at Milton, and we are now called upon to record the killing of a monster. On the 4th inst., Lyman Whitman, (who resides at No. 28 Nashua street) in company with a friend, was gunning in the town of Dunstable, N. H. near the somewhat celebrated springs, and discovered a large black snake slowly crawling along with its, head elevated some distance above the ground. Mr. Whitman fired, wounding the reptile, who, hissing, started furiously towards him, when a second sho from his friend brought him to, but it was not until a third and fourth charge had been given, that he succumbed to his assailants. Upon measuring him, he was hund to be nine feet and seven inches in length.

FACTS ABOUT DIGESTION .- Wheat is the most nutritious of substances except oil, containing ninety-five parts of nutriment to five of waste matter. Dry peas, nuts and bailey as nutritious election of Jefferson. as wheat. Garden vegitables stand lowest on matter is more than nine-tenths of the whole .- at its precocious manhood, gloried in the valuable substance of diet. Tripe and pig's feet are digested almost as rapidly. Apples, it sweet and ripe are next in order. Roasted potatoes are solete idea" by Mr. Webster. digested in half the time required by the same vegetable boiled, which occupy three hours and a half-more than beef or mutton. Bread occupies three and a half-an hour more than is required by the same article raw. Turkey and goose are converted in two bours and a half-an hour and a half sooner than chicken. Roasted veal and pork, and salted beef, occupy five hours and a half the longest of all articles of food.

MARRIAGES .- The publishers of the Lowell Ofering states in the number for this month that another mill one hundred and eighty-seven of the girls have been married during five years; and rom a single room in another corporation, twen ty-eight were married in one year. SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION .- The Rev. Mr. Ham

expense: because when a man is in want of objects it occurs to him that they are to be had for money; and he invents expenditures in order to Reformed Church in Frederick, the claim of said

WOULD GET MARRIED. THE FARMER AND THE POLITICIAN. POLITICIAN.-Well, how do you like "Old

be somewhere near Greina Green, and the oblines start formal," belowing story, from the "Ohio Start Journal," cats our reckoning by considerable. Thus runs the tale in the "Journal!" Thus runs he tale in the "Journal!" Thus runs that party, but for two or three years past I have been less active in the cause than formerly, and I have made up my mind to vote for Cass and "A young chap, of this cannot, who had made up his mind to take a wife, applied a few days incre to the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, for a license to perpetrate materiony. Butter at the next election.

"A young chap, of this cannot, who had made up his mind to take a wife, applied a few days increased the Cork of the Court of Common Pleas, for a license to perpetrate materiony. Butter at the next election.

"A coung chap, of this cannot, who had made up his mind to take a wife, applied a few days and the applied a few days in the control of Cas and by his modher, who is his only surviving partent, the Clerk was constrained to withhold the necessary document. Nothing diamed at this the youngster set himself at wors to contrive the ways and means. Having secured the services of a promising link of the friends of a keen legal practice, and who helds it, no damning sin to come over the big wigs, he immediately made his appearance in company with a friend; in open court, and by his counsel demanded the privilege to the court of the court of Common Pleas, and who helds it, no damning sin to come of the court of Common Pleas, and who helds it, no damning sin to come of the court of Common Pleas, and the party that the province of the court of Common Pleas, and the party that the policy of the Perpetration of the policy of the party that would not disturb the policy of the Democratic party, and even the more allowed the privilege to the Court of the policy of the party, and even the more of the court of the sametion of names which have been great in our politics, is adout to publish their creed to the world, that I may not be understood as any longer partaking the may not be understood as any longer partaking them not be understood as any longer partaking them political sections.

Butter at the next election.

"A count of the court of Common Pleas.

The private particular deservations are about to publish their creed to the would, that I may not be understood as any longer partaking them political sections.

But been acting against my principles by supporting it; and so far as I can do so, I am going to repair the injury that I have done my country, by voting

> posed as it is of a set of low demagogues whose policy is destructive, and if it succeeds must be ruinous to the laboring class of our people. Vote course of Mr. Saunders in the Philadelphia Conthe Whig ticket, and elect honest old Zachary Taylor President of the United States, and then, Col. Peyton and others informed me that I was in sir, you will see the government administered on the true principles of the Constitution."

F.—I have heard the cry of Locofoco demago-gues, ruin and destruction, long enough to have become familiar with it. It has no terrors for me any longer. I have listened to it too long already. Heretolore, I have let other men think for me, and for myself and vote for my country. The Demo-cratic party has had the control of the National Government for the last forty-eight years, with the exception of the four years of J. Q. Adam's administration, and a part of the Harrison and Tyler administration of 1541. During that time, every one of their measures was opposed by the Federalists, National Republicans, Anti-Masons, Native Americans, Abolitionists, Conservatives, Barnburners and Whigs. But they have pursued edge, presumes to make light of what the rest of a straight forward course all the time, regardless of the opposing factions. They have published their principles to the world on all occasions, and carried them into practice whenever they had the power. Instead of being ruined by their policy, the country has grown great and powerful under its influence. At home, we possess all the blessings of a free and enlightened Government. Vicious and criminal conductare promptly punished and virtue and merit receive their just reward.

Among the civilized nations of the World we are the Grand Republic, the admiration and the pattern of all the friends of liberty and equali-ty. With these facts starring me in the face I ty. am going to be the slave of party no longer, to wage war against a policy that has resulted in so

much good.
P.-We certainly have great reason to feel proud of the honorable position which our country occupies among the nations of the earth, but you "Rich widders are about yet," said Nicky Nollekins to his friend Bunkers, "though they appear snapped up so fast. "Rich widders, Bill, are speared and comforts of life, and our citizens are so full of cial providence, sent here like rafts, to pick up spirit and energy that we have grown great in defiance of the misrule of a mercenary party -The policy of that party has been the worst that

could have been adopted, but we have prospered The Whigs have never had an opportunity to test their measures, and if you will only try them now, the country will soon be in a much greater state of prosperity than it is at present. You'sl ould

not condemn them though, without a fair test o their principles. -It is a matter of indifference to me, whether ou call it Locofocoism, or whether you designate by any other decisive appellation. not change the substance of the things they represent. If they did, it would be as hard to recog nize the present Whig party, as it is for a patrio to support them after he has discovered their prin-They have as many aliases as the most notorious out-law, and I have no doubt they will soon adopt another to avoid the odium of their opposition to the late war. But it is to the great principles of Democratic sovereignty and equality which the party in power has been governed that I ascribe our success. This too is the dis-tinguishing mark by which the Federalists and Democrats may be known from the time of Jeffer son down to the present. And besides, I think the Federal policy has been well tried. been "weighed in the balance and has been found

wanting," and therefore we should abandon it. P .- You cannot hold the Whigs responsible for Tyler's administration, nor can you with fairness consider that a test of their principles. You know he defeated all their measures, and assisted

the other party to elect Polk in 1844.

F.-I do hold them responsible. First, for the deception they practiced by electing a man with ont knowing what he was, and secondly, for the failure of the measure which they did pass .-Every part of the great American system, to they professed so much attachment, has been fried and repudiated, with every other measure of their party.

The alien law, and the sedition law, were passed under the administration of the clder Adams, and repealed by the Democratic party after the

The Bank of the United States, was the darling the list, inasmuch as they contain, when fresh, a large portion of water. The quantity of waste at its birth, watched over in its infancy, rejoiced Veal is the most nutritious, then fowls, then beef, ness of its riper years, wept when it expired, and last pork. The most putritious fruits are plums, are still mourning over its grave. They mourn, grapes, apricots, penches, gooseberries and melons. Of all the articles of food, boiled rice is dions. Of all the articles of food, boiled rice is di-gested in the shortest time—an hour. As it also the dead carcass will re-appear, clothed perhaps, ontains eight tenths of nutritious matter, it is a in a new garb, and with a new name written on its fore-head. The country has pronounced it a failure, however, and it has been declared "an ob-

So the Distribution of the Public Lands-the Bankrupt law. The Assumption of the State Debts—the mutilation of the Constitution by destroying the veto power, and last of all the high protective tariff of 1842-have all been swept away, condemned add discarded.

The Fall River Weekly News, in enum rating the different candidates for the Presidency,

First we have Gen. Lewis Cass, an orator a statesman, and an honest man-one who never tires-was never beaten, and one never destined two of the "boys," and four hundred and five to be beat. He is the candidate of the people-"girls," employed there have married; and from the rank and file—and will walk into the white house just as e-a-s-y as the boy knew his father." The News then mentions Taylor, Hale, Smith

and Van Buren, and concludes thus :-"Here's a political fricasse, from which the people are to help themselves at the great feast in November next. Fall to, then, gentlemen, but no quarrelling. We shall help ourselves to Cass bountifully, and the Butler will be there to see that we lack none of the requisite condiments.-Those who go further will probably fare worse,

An exchange paper saucily and unjustifiably thousand letters in the New York Post Office which came from the interior to go to Europe, and which will not be transmitted because the retaliawhile growing, if you get a cross old maid to look

Political.

BACKING OUT FROM TAYLOR. We find in the New Orleans papers the two following evidences of defection in the Taylor

To the New Orleans Della:

Having taken a constituous part in the meeting of the independent Taylor men in the Com-mercial Exchange on the 24 h ultimo, and under-standing that Mr. Barker, with others of that party,

ing of his friends in this city, convened for the purpose of choosing delegates to the State convention to appoint Taylor electors for Louisiana. the injury that I have done in the content of the period of the independent Laylor process of the period of the independent Laylor process of the period of the independent Laylor process of the period of the peri vention. Next morning, however, the card of

Gen. Taylor having abandoned his independent position, and suffered himself to be the chosen leader of the Whig party, I cannot but view him as the exponent of their political faith. In 1840 I voted for General Harrison, and in 1844 for Mr. Clay. Upon mature reflection, I believe the U. have voted for them, but in future, I will think | States Bank, or any other fiscal agent except the sub-treasury, to be unconstitutional, and no tariff, but one for revenue only, to be politic or constitutional. I voted in the Legislature of Alabama to instruct her senators and request her representatives to vote for the annexation of Tex-

as. I was in favor of the war with Mexico, and of obtaining territory from her by way of indemnity. Believing that General Cass will not disturb the sub-treasury, nor recommend a change of the principles upon which the present tariff is based, and fearing that the Whigs, if Gen. Taylor be elected, will repeal the former, and pass a protective tariff in place of the latter, I shall support Gen. Cass for the next Presidency. W. B. H. HOWARD.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1, 1848. The Courier also states that Col. Nicholas, who s one of the electors on the Taylor ticket, adonted in Louisiana in February last, has declined attending a meeting called in favor of the Gen., and expresses an intention of withdrawing from the ticket. It is probable that he will make public the easons for the course which he is about to take. Col. Nicholas was one of the original Taylor men n Louisiana, and endeavored to procure the nomination for Gen. Taylor by the Legislature, of which he was a member, in the session of 1847.

GEN. CASS AND THE SOUTH. The Flag and Advertiser, printed at Montgomery, Alabama, says that there is not a single Denocratic paper in that State, which is not warm in sustaining Cass and Butter. Its editor strongly contends that the South can entertain no reasonable ground of hope that any man, whom the Whigs promise to support, will regard the in-terests of that portion of the Union. He also gives a number of articles from papers in other Southern States sustaining the same views, and calling upon the whole South to stand by the nomicalling upon the whole South to stand by the nominees of the Baltimore Convention. This paper led pleages on the slavery question, in the very hand to following southeast the following southeast from Gen Case: has the following sentiments from Gen. Cass'

Speeches and Letters, at the head of its columns: We have neither the right nor the power to touch slavery where it exists .- Gen. Cass. Congress has no right to say, that there shall be slavery in New York or that there shall be no slavery in Georgia; nor is there any human powr but the people of those States .- Gen. Cass.

The principles involved in the Wilmot Provise hould be kept out of the National Legislature and left to the people of the confederacy in their respective local Governments .- Gen. Cass. Let the people regulate their internal concerns n their own way .- Gen. Cass. Leave to the people, who will be affected by his question, to adjust it upon their own respo

I am opposed to exercise of any jurisdiction by Congress over the subject of slavery.—Gen. Cass.
I do not see in the Constitution any grant of such a power to Congress .- Gen. Cass. There is another which he might have given, that would only have added strength to the fore-

ibility, and in their own manner .- Gen. Cass.

If we are not struck with indicious blindness, we shall cling to this Constitution as the mariner clings to the last plank, when night and the tempest close around him .- Lewis Cass.

THE "WAR MAX."-Every Whig orator and Whig press in endeavoring to diminish Gen. Cass's popularity by denouncing him as a "war man! And from what does this term arise, that they thus throw in reproach upon the "old chief?" simply because, in all his putite life, he has had his country's honor and his country's rights perpetually before him, and with equally vord or pen has been ever ready to defend them. When his country was engaged in war, his voice was her's to counsel, and his sword was her's to was her's to counsel, and his sword was her's to retrieve and vindicate or avenge. When his country's rights upon the seas were endangered, at rest, for the people will then have given their is pen was instrumental in saving that country from ignominious cringing to a rival power; and because he is ever thus found on the side of his country, where those that denounce him have been found among the "missing" because he is thus ready, always ready, and jealods of her hon-or, he is held up as the "war man," and the people are warned against voting for him. We have much mistaken the American character if this does not prove a strong, përhaps the strongest, argument in his favor-his indominable patriotism should endear him to the hearts of all lovers of their country, and of all who rightfully regard her interests and her glory.—Boston Post.

Cassius M. CLAY is reasoning in the N. York Tribune with "dear greeley" to show him why and wherefore he should go for Paylor. He says: "The pledges made never again to vote for a slaveholder. I regard as short sighted. Why traminel ourselves that the enemy may conque

PROLIFIC .- The editor of the Marlbro' Gazette, ias been presented with 558 grains of wheat, the product of a single grain sown on the farm of Capt. Brooks, at Mount Calvert. It was taken from the middle of the field; and it is thought that other stalks could have been found with a still

larger yield. The same editor, who appears to be the recipient of numberless favors, has been presented by Dr. Rayne, with several apricots measuring 61 inches in circumference!

The name of Cassis synonymous with war. He has been looked upon for many years as a war partizan —Boston Journal Taylor, on the other hand, is a distinguished civilian, who has filled the archieves of the counry with prous of his profound knowledge as a statesman and diplomaist .- Boston Post.

From the Washington Union.

The two Parties, and the "Question of

The two Parties, and the "Question of the Day."

"The union of Democrats for the sake of the Union?" should be, in the present crisis of public affairs, the rallying word, not only of the Democratic party, but of all the patriotism of the land. For the first time, in shy considerable measure, since the adoption of the Missouri Compromise in 1820, the cry of sectional agration on the subject of slavery has gope forth, and an exteneive party organization, under the sanction of pames which have been great in our politics, is openly in pro-

the Democratic party, respectively, in their organization for the presidential election? The Wnigs of the north are almost as one man fully committed to the doctrine of the Wilmot Proviso. The Whigs of the South-clearly a small minority of their party-are as one man as fully committed The party has nominated as its candidate a southern slaveholder, whose interests and associations all point him out as a resolute pro-tector and defender of the rights of the southern States. But, in order to gain a nomination-extorted reluctantly enough, at best, from the northern Whigs-he has consented to pledge himself to a virtual abolition of the veto power—that is, of the only power he can constitutionally wield for the protection of southern interests. the extent of this pledge, as contained in the "Signal" and "Allison" letters, there is perhaps ome vagueness and doubt; but, beyond all question, at the north at least the pledge is understood to be, in relation to the doctrine involved in the Wilmot Proviso, absolute and sweeping "Fear nothing," say the northern Taylor men, "from Gen. Taylor's opposition to your anti-slavery views; if elected, he comes into the presidency solemnly pledged not to vote the Wilmot Proviso if it shall pass in Congress. Elect good anti-slavery Whigs for your representatives, and with Millard Fillmore (known as almost an abolition-ist) presiding over the Senate, the complete triumph of the anti slavery principle in relation to the new Territories is by Gen. Taylor's election ascertained and manifest!" To all this the Whigs of the South reply, with what confidence they can: "No matter what pledges Gen. Taylor has given, or seems to have given; he is a southern man, and will never be recreant to southern

interests!" Now, without attempting to decide which of the two sections of the Whig party is right in this matter—and, without touching the farther and most obvious doubt, whether Gen. Taylor himself uninformed and inexperienced as he avows himself to be in political affairs, has even made up his own mind as to his future action on this great question—is it not altogether manifest and undeniable that his is precisely the position best fitted to invoke and to produce, in the event of his elec-tion, a tremendous sectional agulation in Congress and out of Congress on the question of slavery? Both sections, and the ultra men of both sections, will have plausible ground to hope, if Gen. Taylor be President, that the President is with them One standing on his pledges as a cardidate, and the other on his position as a southern man, both will, of necessity, hope much from that confusion which the Gen. giving one response to one com-mittee, and quite another response to another committee, touching his acceptance of the Philadelphia nomination, has also given, in direct opposition to his own interests and associations, repeatand promises not to pledge himself at all! Add to all this, that the Whigs, in their National Convention, have avowed themselves affaid to take, as a national party, any position whatever on the subject of slavery, and have the sleft everything in relation to it at loose ends and at the mercy of future contingencies, and who can fail to see that if Gen. Taylor be elected, his administration must, of necessity, become the chosen and favorite hattle-field of an intense and widespread anti-slavery agitation? Is the patriotism of the South— ay, or the patriotism of the North, even with its majority in the House, and I's casting vote in the Senate, (if Fillmore be Vice President,) ready for such a result? Is the Union itself safe in such a concussion of the political clements, when all the winds of political tempests shall be let loose in

every quarter of the heavens,

Et Auster creber procellisand rush forth in sectional conflict from the heaving besom of a great people, in which, as in a cave of Æolus, wise and prudent Democratic statesmanship has heretofore kept them confined? Let the spirit of the conflict which would then ensue be inferred from the single fact that an organized faction at the North, composed from both political parties, and professing no tionists, have even now raised the fierce cry of repeal," in view of the possible settlement of the slavery question in the Territories at the present

ession of Congress on the basis of the Missouri Compromiser Such will be the position of the slavery question before the country, and such the con-equen-ces of that position, in the event of Whig ascenlency by the election of Gen. Taylor. Contrast with this the course of events which must flow solemn sanction to the great doctrine of federal non interference! If the question shall reach an adjustment at this session, that adjustment will remain for the platform of the Democracy; and the avowed opinions of its candidate are alike opposed to a renewal of the agitation in the halls o Congress. On any men hesitate, then if he cherish a patriot's love for his country, to cast his vote in favor of put ing this perilous question at rest? Cas any man doubt that upon this question the democracy—the party of movement, of reform, and of progress—has yet been wise enough and brave enough to despise the skulking timidity of their opponents, and to plant themselves openly and in the face of the people upon the only true position of conservatism? Is it not time, then, in riew of such facts, for every patriot in the land to side with the party that confronts the crisis, rather than with the party that shrinks away before it, and so to join in the great rallying battleword—"The Union of the democracy, for the sake of the Union !"

Cowardly.—During the great fight in Paris, he insurgents in the Pauburgs du Temp'e and it Antonie went to the infant schools, where many parents had sent their children for safety, took the little ones, and placed them bound so that they could not run away, as barricades, to prevent the National Guards from returning their fire, which the insurgents continued most murderously from behind and between the children!

GOING TEN TIMES ROUND THE WORLD .- The Portsmouth Journal chronicles the death of Mr. John Mendum, aged 58, for many years in the employ of the Eastern stage company as driver from Portsmouth to Boston. The Journal says, "probably no other man in New England has dr.ven so many miles." He passed more than six thousand miles to and from Portsmouth and Bo We have nothing to say, and being out of hat: ion, equal in distance to going ten times round